

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

APRIL GRIEGO,

**Plaintiff,**

V.

## CHAPS HOUSING ASSISTANT PROGRAM, *et al.*,

### Defendants.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00653-ART-NJK

Order

On September 27, 2024, the Court screened Plaintiff's original complaint and dismissed it with leave to amend. Docket No. 6. On October 7, 2024, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint. The Court herein screens that amended complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

## I. STANDARDS

Federal courts are given the authority to dismiss a case if the action is legally “frivolous or malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v. Lab. Corp. of Am.*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). A properly pled complaint must provide a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Although Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (*citing Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). The court must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations contained in the

1 complaint, but the same requirement does not apply to legal conclusions. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679.  
 2 Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory allegations, do  
 3 not suffice. *Id.* at 678. Secondly, where the claims in the complaint have not crossed the line from  
 4 conceivable to plausible, the complaint should be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.  
 5 Allegations of a *pro se* complaint are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted  
 6 by lawyers. *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010) (finding that liberal  
 7 construction of *pro se* pleadings is required after *Twombly* and *Iqbal*).

8 When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915, the plaintiff should be given leave to  
 9 amend the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of  
 10 the complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*,  
 11 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

## 12 II. ANALYSIS

13 First, Plaintiff's complaint does not establish subject matter jurisdiction. Diversity  
 14 jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) does not exist here because Plaintiff and Defendants  
 15 appear to all be citizens of Nevada. *See Docket No. 9 at 1-2*. It is unclear whether there is any  
 16 basis for federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The complaint identifies no  
 17 federal cause of action or federal question; instead, Plaintiff submits "racial discrimination" and  
 18 "disability discrimination" as the basis of jurisdiction. *See Docket No. 9 at 3*. Further, the amended  
 19 complaint attaches a copy of Plaintiff's charge of public accommodation discrimination that was  
 20 filed with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission, where Plaintiff submits that she believes that  
 21 Defendant's actions violated Nevada state law. Docket No. 9 at 7. The Court cannot discern from  
 22 the complaint any basis on which subject matter jurisdiction could exist.

23 Second, litigants are required to provide a short, plain statement of their claims, *see Fed.*  
 24 *R. Civ. P. 8(a)*, including setting forth coherently who is being sued, for what relief, and on what  
 25 theory. *McHenry v. Renne*, 84 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 1996). Although the pleadings of *pro se*  
 26 litigants are construed liberally, they must still comply with this requirement. *E.g., Montgomery*  
 27 *v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dept.*, 2014 WL 3724213, at \*3 n.3 (D. Nev. July 28, 2014). The  
 28 complaint fails to provide a short and plain statement of the case that Plaintiff is trying to bring.

1 *Cf.* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). Plaintiff provides no factual allegations anywhere in the complaint.  
2 Instead, Plaintiff attaches a copy of her charge of public accommodation discrimination that she  
3 filed with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission and a letter from January 16, 2024. Docket No.  
4 9 at 7,8. The Court will not review Plaintiff's documents and piece together facts to formulate  
5 causes of actions on Plaintiff's behalf. Plaintiff must prepare a complaint that alleges facts setting  
6 forth the nature of each Defendant's conduct, what rights were allegedly violated, and how each  
7 Defendant allegedly violated Plaintiff's rights. The burden of presenting the facts of her case in a  
8 "short and plain" manner must be carried by Plaintiff. Although the Court will liberally construe  
9 Plaintiff's complaint, sifting through documents and formulating claims on Plaintiff's  
10 behalf crosses the line between liberal construction and advocating on Plaintiff's behalf.

11 Having determined that Plaintiff's amended complaint fails to state any colorable claim for  
12 relief, the Court must decide whether to afford Plaintiff leave to amend. A plaintiff should be  
13 given leave to amend the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear  
14 that the deficiencies cannot be cured by amendment. *Cato*, 70 F.3d at 1106. Leave to amend is  
15 not automatic, however, and "the district court's discretion to deny leave to amend is particularly  
16 broad where plaintiff has previously amended the complaint." *City of Los Angeles v. San Pedro*  
17 *Boat Works*, 635 F.3d 440, 454 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Ascon Props., Inc. v. Mobile Oil Co.*, 866  
18 F.2d 1149, 1160 (9th Cir. 1989)).

19 Plaintiff has previously been afforded an opportunity to amend the complaint and was  
20 specifically cautioned to ensure that she established subject matter jurisdiction and included factual  
21 allegations. See Docket No. 6 at 3. Nonetheless, the Court will afford Plaintiff one final  
22 opportunity to amend the complaint if she believes that any of the above deficiencies can be cured.

### 23 III. CONCLUSION

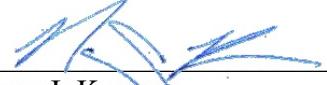
24 For the reasons explained above, Plaintiff's amended complaint is **DISMISSED** with leave  
25 to amend. Docket No. 9. Plaintiff will have until November 25, 2024, to file an amended  
26 complaint, if the noted deficiencies can be corrected. If Plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint,  
27 Plaintiff is informed that the Court cannot refer to a prior pleading (i.e., the original complaint) in  
28 order to make the amended complaint complete. This is because, as a general rule, an amended

1 complaint supersedes the original complaint. Local Rule 15-1(a) requires that an amended  
2 complaint be complete in itself without reference to any prior pleading. Once a plaintiff files an  
3 amended complaint, the original complaint no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore,  
4 in an amended complaint, as in an original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each  
5 Defendant must be sufficiently alleged.

6 **Failure to file an amended complaint by the deadline set above may result in dismissal**  
7 **of this case.**

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 Dated: October 28, 2024

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11 Nancy J. Koppe  
United States Magistrate Judge

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